

DAILY EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE
EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
—OFFICE—
No. 112 JEFFERSON STREET.

TERMS.
One copy, one year, by mail.....\$8 00
One copy, six months, by mail.....4 50
One copy, three months, by mail.....2 25
One copy, one month, by mail.....75
NOT PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
Delivered in the city, 5 cents per week,
payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2
cents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

Negro Courts.

By the acts of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and April 3d, 1866, our fellow-citizens of African descent are awarded peculiar advantages, so far as courts of justice are concerned. The negro is by these laws made the object of specific legislation. He is singled out from the rest of the human race as being worthy of marked judicial favor. All the skill of the great law-making power of the government is brought to bear upon him for the purpose of granting him rights at law which are denied to the white man. By these two acts of Congress the doors of the Federal courts are thrown wide open to him and he may enter where the white man dare not go.

It may not be very pleasant for the white race, who have established this government and made all the courts that exist under its broad aegis, to reflect upon the fact of the negro having advantageous privileges under the folds of the Federal ermine; but the unpleasantness of the contemplation does not change the fact. The negro may bring his suit direct in the Federal courts of this State for sum which the white man must contend for before justices of the peace; and if he is sued in a State court, he may, under these acts of Congress, demand that the suit be transferred to the Federal court, which the white man cannot do. And milder than these acts, the Federal courts may set at naught any judgment, decree or sentence against a negro in a State court.

We had an instance, a few days ago, in the case of the negro murderer Conley, where the United States Circuit Court snatched from the scaffold an African criminal who had been regularly sentenced in our State Circuit Court. This was an exercise of a high power by the Federal court, but it could just as readily have forbidden a justice of the peace to make a negro pay a judgment of a dollar which might have been rendered against him. There is no limit to the power given by the acts in question. They are as broad in their protection as the rights and wrongs of negroes can possibly be. They extend from the most trivial debt to the most important crime. They are omnipotent and omniscient, so far as the negro is concerned.

And if such be the fact, of what use is it for our State courts to concern themselves about negroes? Why not let them go to the Federal courts when they want to sue, and when the white men have to see them, why not bring the action in the Federal courts? It is true that such a course would give to the Federal courts in this State a pretty heavy docket, but that is not the fault of those citizens who want the courts equally open to all citizens. If Judge Ballard is compelled to hear the cases of the crimes of sable litigants and criminals that throng our Police Court every morning, he must blame Congress for the work put upon him.

We know of nothing better calculated to throw contempt upon the Federal courts than the literal enforcement of the two acts in question. Let Judge Ballard hear all the negro plaintiffs who demand a few dollars damages, and all those who complain of a little fighting and cheating and stealing and killing, and our word for it, he will soon conclude that his court is not much of a place for a gentleman after all. He would possibly be among the first of our judges who would sign a bill of exceptions which would take up a case to show the two acts in question to be unconstitutional, as, in our opinion, they undoubtedly are.

The truth is these acts of Congress are a disgrace to our Federal courts; and so long as these infamous statutes are in force no white man can feel he is in the right tribunal, when bringing a suit in a Federal court in Kentucky. The court should be the negro tribunal that Congress makes it, and it should be nothing else. Every good citizen must feel a contempt for any law that pretends to discriminate between citizens, especially when that discrimination is against the white man, and in favor of the negro, and the Anglo-Saxons can't have a very high regard for the court in which such a law is enforced.

We have in our State a variety of courts but still we may stand one other kind. We have our Magistrate Courts, our Police Courts, our County Courts, our Circuit Courts, our Chancery Courts, our Common Pleas and our Appellate Courts; but this is no reason why we should not have negro courts. Each of our State courts takes its name from the peculiar business done therein, and as the Federal courts differ from the State only in the favors shown to negroes, they will certainly have to bear the name of negro courts. Any how the acts of Congress under consideration makes them negro courts, and we are not in any way responsible for a name, that may not be agreeable to ears polite.

The telegraphic dispatches say that Motley's instructions are milder than were those of Reverdy Johnson. Is it possible, after all, that Grant is not a roaring lion, but only a cooing dove?

It is said our government will notify the Mexican envoy that we want no more Mexican land. Oh, for an hour of Seward.

The Water Power of the Falls.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade last night, a resolution was offered touching the importance of turning to account the water-power of the falls of the Ohio at this place. It was suggested that a committee be appointed by the board to act in concert with a similar committee to be appointed by the City Council upon the subject. No plan of improving the falls or mode of turning its water-power to effect, was suggested. A committee was simply asked to take the matter under consideration, but the board deferred action thereon until the City Council should make the first move in the matter, by appointing the first committee to act in the premises.

It is not our purpose at this time to enter upon a discussion of this all-important subject. We have neither space nor leisure for the handling of the subject as it should be dealt with. The water power of the falls is a thing of interest to every citizen of Louisville. There is a power left idle in the falls of one beautiful river capable of moving the entire machinery of this great city. Even if it were made to do the work of every steam engine, lever and pulley in the city, there would still be left an unused power that other cities greater than our own might gladly covet. Nature has not made the waters of the Ohio to take the descent they do at this point for naught, and it is for art to turn this natural phenomenon to scientific purposes.

He who undertakes to estimate the labor that machinery is doing for man in the world will soon be lost in the magnitude of the undertaking. In our own country alone the steam engine is doing a labor which the millions of human beings of the whole earth could not do without this help. And the labor thus done is by a power that distinguishes not between the day and the night, but works on while man sleeps, and knows not weariness, nor length of years. And yet, though mighty in its results, this steam engine is run at a tremendous cost of fuel. On the other hand, the water power of the falls, when once turned to the account of the arts and sciences, will be a power which needs not the cost of fuel to keep it in use. It will furnish its own all-driving force without the never-ceasing consumption of wood and coal demanded by the steam engine.

Those who have looked into the subject well know that steam power cannot compete with water where they co-exist upon equal footing, on account of the cost of keeping the steam power going. The articles manufactured by the machinery driven by the power of the water will be at a cost far below those which the steam power has produced. And in this view of the subject our practical business men should look at the water power now lying waste in the falls of the Ohio. Give our manufacturers a cheap power to run their machinery and they will make their wares and put them upon the market at a price to attract the attention of all consumers within reasonable transporting distance. And if our manufacturers thus make their goods cheap, our merchants will be able to handle them in preference to foreign articles, and thus the whole city will be benefited.

The New York Herald has discovered a candidate for the Spanish throne in that city, brought forward for the place by certain personages in France. The Herald says important communications went to Madrid by the last steamer and that the Atlantic cable has been busy in the matter. The person in question is Prince Louis de Bourbon de Alcantara, son of the Count Aguilera, cousin of the ex-King of Naples, and nephew of the Emperor of Brazil. He is now residing in New York, and is said to entertain liberal opinions in politics. A few weeks since he was married in that city to a beautiful young lady from Cuba, whom he followed across the Atlantic for that purpose.

A WASHINGTON special says that a prominent member of the House committee on foreign affairs declares very emphatically that the Administration has determined on recognizing Cuban belligerency at an early day. The policy and mode of procedure is determined upon, and only awaits favorable moment for action. Appeals of an earnest character are being forwarded from the Cuban junta, praying this speedy recognition, in order to end the atrocities of the Spaniards."

It is said that about a year ago Senator Sumner bought a house on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Vermont avenue, in Washington, for thirty thousand dollars. Within the last three months Mr. Cochran has bought on both sides of Sumner's house, and is building a large hotel, making it important for him to have Sumner's corner, for which the latter has just refused sixty thousand dollars. He will probably get eighty thousand dollars.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG has sued the New York Sun, the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the Philadelphia Press, for slander, claiming damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in each case. He is to bring suit against the Cincinnati Commercial, also, for a like amount. These newspapers are as yet making no extraordinary exertions to raise the money.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to have the Ways and Means Committee go to Canada this summer to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty for the exchange of agricultural products, bituminous coal being termed an agricultural product. The committee will draw \$10,000 to pay their traveling expenses. The treaty will probably be worth about sixty-two and a half cents to the country.

The Montgomery Mail tells us that Grant having recalled the nomination of a foreign Consul because the nominee was caught in the act of stealing, an indignation meeting of newly-appointed office-holders is proposed, to protest against such obnoxious interference with the reserved and essential personal rights of government officials as a class.

The Cost of War.

THEY have a Peace Society in London as well as in Boston. Neither of them, however, has ever prevented, or will ever prevent, the hostile discharge of a single musket. But they now and then give us some interesting statistics. The London Society has recently translated from the French and printed a pamphlet which shows the sacrifice of life and property by the wars among Christian nations for fourteen years—from 1853 to 1866—inclusive, and in particular, by the wars of the Crimean, Germany, Italy, the United States, Schleswig-Holstein and Mexico. It shows, from official returns, that 1,743,491 men perished in the wars of these fourteen years—a number exceeding the whole combined population of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol and Oxford. The cost of these wars since 1853 was, on a very moderate calculation, \$9,565,000,000—an amount which would pay for the construction of railways to an extent equal to the circuit of the globe (23,000 miles at \$100,000 per mile); or it would build and fill with objects of art and interest 1,530 such magnificent institutions as the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, where celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have done considerable service to the community for their remarkable cures now, other medicines exhaust. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejuice exists against the negro, and that they are prejudiced against him, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony in its favor? I ask HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as well as your own, to present it; why should you discredit it? Judges usually consider themselves infallible, but let not your prejuice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that will really benefit you, and therefore deserves the consideration of the athlete.

The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in its effects, and contain no acid, or remedy for indigestion. I send you

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Common Sense

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized, as greatly superior to all other remedies, for disease of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, where celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have done considerable service to the community for their remarkable cures now, other medicines exhaust. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejuice exists against the negro, and that they are prejudiced against him, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony in its favor? I ask HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as well as your own, to present it; why should you discredit it? Judges usually consider themselves infallible, but let not your prejuice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that will really benefit you, and therefore deserves the consideration of the athlete.

The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in its effects, and contain no acid, or remedy for indigestion. I send you

AMUSEMENTS.

Roller Skating Rink

Fashionable Skating Assemblies at

GLOVER HALL.

Seventh St., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Single Admission.....50 cents.

Children under 12.....25 cents.

Title in package.....35 cents.

Subscription, good till Nov. 1, 1869, will be

at the following prices provided books are

subscribed: Subscription book open at

order, \$1 50; closed, \$1 25; children under 14 years, 85.

ADMISSION, 25 cents; SKATING, 25 cents.

Evening, 25 cents; Saturday, 50 cents.

MORNING AND NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNES-

DAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, 25 cents.

Evening and afternoon assemblies free for Ladies

and Children to learn and practice. Tandem gratis.

25 cents.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED--MEN--In all parts of the United

States who are willing to manufacture and intro-

duce to the trade Almond's Patent "Spring Bed

to make them, and men over 20 years old.

It is a large

and comfortable bed, and is not easily broken.

It is adapted alike for men, women, boys and girls.

The inducements offered

are to sell them from door to door,

and to return quick and certain, with a large profit.

For further information apply to

J. H. ALMOND, care of Democrat oil,

Louisville, Ky.

25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

OSTORSTONLEN-STICK--From the mail

between New York and Louisville, via No. 18,

shares; No. 20, May 1, 1869, page 18, line 28, 1867,

certificates \$50 each. Stock stuck in my

name, and is valuable without my transfer.

All persons are warned against negotiation of

april 25 2a w2m

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GRIEBAUM, BESINGTON,

HUNT & CO.

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 74 West

Main street, Louisville, Ky., and

J. A. HUNT & CO.

76 West Third street, Clifton, O.

Large Sale of Valuable First-class Business

Properties, etc., including 52 houses on

Preston street, Sycamore, N. Y., and the

New York.

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

May 13, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises

of the late Dr. W. F. C. Clegg, 120 Main street,

every thing in the house, furniture, fixtures,

etc., and all personal property.

Everything will be sold at the best

prices. The proceeds will be used for the

benefit of the poor.

Philip Doherty, Mayor.

Large sale of real estate, etc., will be

offered for a deposit of one hundred

dollars (\$100) on each lot with the pres-

cription of the property.

Failure is impossible.

Bidders will be required to make a deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) on each lot with the pres-

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DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

On April 17, there were \$47,000,000 in the New York banks.

The New York Legislature has passed a law forbidding proxy voting in insurance companies.

Stockel, Minister from Russia to the United States, has been recalled by the Czar. Cause not stated.

The Chief Justice now holding court in Richmond allows white people on the grand jury. Chase, we tip our beaver to you.

An appeal will be taken to the courts on the decision of Assessor Webster (N. Y.), to tax bankers and brokers on their capital employed.

Creezy, the Louisiana supervisor, has been removed and J. E. Conklin appointed. Creezy held office under Johnson which accounts for his removal.

Hon. W. H. Taft has sued the *Indiaman* journal for libel in charging him with gambling off \$135,000 of the State funds in gold speculations in New York.

The Tories held a public meeting in London Saturday night to protest against Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. They demanded its rejection, or at least a material alteration.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is at Washington en route for Cincinnati and Louisville. He visits those cities in the interest of the Blue Ridge railroad, which will connect us with Charleston and the Atlantic.

Plumb, Consul for Havana, will sail for his next week. He is cautioned to do nothing that would precipitate a quarrel with the Spanish authorities, but to do all necessary for the protection of Americans.

Charles Lembard has recovered a verdict in a New York Court which entitles him to five hundred thousand dollars stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. There had been cheating around the board.

One hundred lodges of the Arapahoe Indians have surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and those lively cases, Spotted Bear, Red Moon, Dead White Dog, and other Cheyennes, are going to quit fighting. "Dead White Dog" is good.

A few Levee dispatch says serious charges are made against Channing Snow, United States Commissioner, who lately made a report giving the Union Pacific railroad its snow. Snow is accused of being drunk on the trip and attempting to black mail the company. Snow is, we fear, evidently drifting into bad ways.

WASHBURN.

A Special "Great Man" of the Day.

From the New York World.

Unfortunately, neither the care nor of Mr. Washburn nor the estimate put upon him by the country, supports the judgment of President Grant. Public opinion would not have assigned him any office of great dignity, and even if his talents were equal to high position, the Secretaryship of State and the mission to France are the two offices to which his capacity and training are least adapted. Such abilities as Mr. Washburn possesses are not of the diplomatic order. He is impetuous, passionate, brusque; he is conspicuously destitute of literary and social accomplishments; he must always make mean figure in the society of cultivated men; he knows nothing of foreign politics beyond what he has picked up in the cursory perusal of American newspapers. Even in Grant's narrow, simple, and straightforward life, it would never have made a prominent selection of Mr. Washburn for either of the posts in which he appeared.

Two great positions were given to him only because he requested them, and because the President felt that he could deny no request of a man to whom he was under a deep personal obligation.

After the fall of Washburn, he intended his services to Paris, and Gen. Grant advised him to defer his inauguration. Mr. Washburn, however, went still further upon the President's suggestion, told him that he would like to be honored and called of the meeting to be nominated to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury. (We are stating facts, and defy contradiction.) General Grant replied to this insolent request ("that can't be for the incumbency" (meaning Stewart) "fixed; but I can, if you wish, send your name to the Senate for Secretary of State." And held, with the understanding that Washburn was not qualified but to be content with the empty honor. (We wish it to be understood that we are not narrating at random, but reciting facts. It is not easy to conceive of anything more shameless and disreputable than such a traffic of vanity, such an ignoble prostitution of the highest office, in the gift of the President to create a counterfeit reputation for a small man. Such a transaction—a transaction hollow, deceptive and trickish—is disgraceful to both parties. It was an infamous act for General Grant to make a sham appointment of this kind, as it was for Washburn to violate the understanding and undertake the duties of the office. For what purpose Washburn held on to the office in violation of his pledge, is not known. As he asked at first for the treasury, which has more valuable patronage than any other cabinet place, it may be presumed that he intended to establish a Washburn power by filling the public service with his creatures; a supposition which may be supported by the fact that he actually succeeded to dispose of all the most valuable patronage of the State department. G. W. Fish was Washburn's vicegerent and factotum, and he got General Grant to promise to make G. W. Fish Consul-General at Paris. After Mr. Fish had been appointed and confirmed, and before his arrival in Washington (he was detained in New York a few days), Washburn and Grant together arranged for a large number of diplomatic and consular appointments, thus attempting to foist upon Mr. Fish the creatures and tools of Washburn. Some of these were so unsuitable that Secretary Fish would not consent to them, and their names were not sent to the Senate. Others were nominated, including Jones, Hudson, Pile, and many consuls.)

The editor of the *Portsmouth* (N. H.) Chronicle has shown a business ledger one hundred and ninety years old, which belonged to Mr. Usher, a Boston merchant, brother of Lieutenant Governor Usher. The volume is a large folio bound in parchment, and the accounts therein, ranging from 1678 to 1838, are as legible as when first written.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Dresden has an American base ball club.

Young is blocking out a big fortune on legal cap.

Miss Burdett Coutts declines to run for office.

Costa, the musician, has been knighted by Victoria.

New York has taken in 42,000 emigrants this year.

A New York bride, on Wednesday, wore \$10,000 lace dress.

Gounod is to compose a Mass and an oratorio for the Pope.

They are turning the New York raths into velocipedes.

Blind Tom has found a legal name, and is now Thomas Green Bethune.

Hale and his antagonists are as earnest as if something depended on it.

Stick to your flannels, says the Journal of Health, who knows this climate.

The canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay will cost \$80,000,000.

Missouri is out of luck. It staked its all on a foreign mission, and lost. *Chicago Times.*

Orison Pratt is coming East to have the Book of Mormon printed in the Deseret alphabet.

Mrs. Stanton says there is no need of a Minister to Spain, as they take her Revocation there.

A woman in Rochester has been detected in the business of starving her step-daughter to death.

If Sprague declines fighting Goudard, he should pay Goudard for the powder he has wasted in firing at a mark.

Salt Lake City is favored with a one-legged aerobat who walks the tight-rope, and swallows a sword in the middle.

The freshet in Illinois surprised a family in their house, and they escaped only by constructing a raft out of the chamber flooring.

Forney says that "what the Southern country needs is emigration and money. It is generally believed that Forney is after the latter.

The running time on the Pacific railroad from New York to San Francisco, 3,333 miles, is six days seventeen and a half hours.

Bennett, Jr., has appropriated \$1,500 toward supporting an annual gold medal for conspicuous and meritorious service in the New York fire department.

These Radical committee-men in New York must have strong constitutions. They earned \$1,639 worth of whisky and cigars, and their doctor's bill was only \$55.

The last job of the Pennsylvania Legislature was an attempt to put through a bill for a \$1,500 piano for G. W. Gray, under the title of "coal, fuel and incidental expenses."

A clergyman in Ohio who recently ran away with the wife of a parishioner, has brought a libel suit against the husband for telling of it and actually had him put under bonds.

The Nabob of Bengal, according to reports in the *Newark Evening News*, had all his cooking done in the bedrooms of his suite, and the result is a set of very filthy apartments in the Grand Hotel.

A merchant of Lyons recently lost everything to the Hamburg tiger, and, accepting the bank's customary gift of forty-two francs to the ruined, went quietly to sleep with his horses and all ran at full speed to Woisbaden and shot himself.

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OLDEN-TIME RACES.

A Turfman's Reminiscences.

From the Nashville Union and American, 2d.

For the gratification of members of the present day, we lay before them the following account of racing in the olden time, a letter written from New York to the present secretary of the club:

New York, March 29.

COL. R. B. CREATHAN.—*Dear Sir:*—In looking over one of the Nashville papers I noticed the advertisement of the spring races. It revives in my mind reminiscences of the olden time, in eighteen hundred and nine.

The first race the writer ever witnessed was a stake with mules, four miles, near the Harpeth river, in Williamson county. The entrance was five sheep each. Eight started; it was won by Hardling Perkins, ride by Jack Floyd. Robert McLeone was second. A short time after the fence match between Col. Cannon's horse, Expectation, and one of Gen. Jackson's, I believe it was Doublehead, came off at Clover Bottom, near the Hermitage, for \$100 a side.

There were near four thousand persons at the race; there were no accommodations for the people, not a house; meat, bread and whisky in abundance. The preliminaries were settled, judges appointed, riders weighed and stakes upped, which made great interest in the low valuation.

The race was won by Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Long presented a resolution crating and transferring of H. Newell's tavern license, in Portland, to the city of Louisville, which was adopted.

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DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

—OR—

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

One Square, one insertion	... \$1
Next five insertions, each	... 50
One week	... 250
Two weeks	... 400
Three months	... 750
Two half-yearly, or their equivalent in space	... 1,000
Advertiser's name first and third pages 30¢ per additional	
Advertisements inserted every other day 25 per cent additional	
Advertisements inserted at intervals, 25 per cent additional	
Advertisements to occupy five spaces, 50 per cent additional	
Advertisements in the classified columns, 25 per cent additional	
Advertisements must be paid for in advance	
Transient Announcements, \$1 per square for each insertion	
"Wanted," "For Rent," "For Sale," etc., 25 cents for each insertion of five lines	
"Want," "For Sale," etc., per line; Local, in black letter, 20 cents per line, and City items 15 cents per line, for each insertion	
Miscellaneous and Trade Notices, 50 cents each	
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement	
All advertisements except for established businesses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid in advance	

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Dealers Notified to Close their Establishments.

A Disposition to Disobey the Mandate.

One Dealer Hangs Himself at the Loss of His Business.

The Action of the Legislature Bitterly Denounced.

BOSTON, May 3.

The old liquor license laws expired on Saturday, and the officers of the State constabulary went around and informed all liquor dealers that they must close their places forthwith. None of them complied with the order, however, and the bar-rooms are all open as usual to-day. Prosecution will probably be commenced at an early day, and the result will be that all the public drinking saloons will be closed, and the club-rooms of a few years since, will be revived.

Thos. Nashon, who carried on a drinking place at the highland, was so excited when informed that he must cease his business that he went crazy and hung himself. The liquor dealers and hotel proprietors, to the number of about 500 or 600, held a meeting at the Parker House this afternoon, to consider what action to take in regard to the threatened enforcement of the prohibitory law. The question was freely discussed and very uncomplimentary allusions were made to the legislature. It was decided not to resist the law as a body, but individually. It is likely nearly every dealer will evade it or attempt to. A resolution was passed favoring the formation of a new political party at once. Its chief purpose was to secure more liberal legislation on the liquor and other questions, and a committee was appointed to take preliminary steps in the matter.

Frank F. Cheney, aged fifteen years, a son of highly respected parents, in North Andover, shot himself dead yesterday morning. His father had required him to apologize to his teacher for truancy, which is supposed to have induced the rash act.

NEW YORK.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The Cuban Insurgents Want the Peruvian Monitors.

NYC, May 4.

The fire at No. 67 Pearl street last night burned the premises of Allen & Co.; G. B. Latham, produce dealers, and Smith, Miner & Besson's hop warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Insured.

The Cuban insurgent government, it is reported from Washington, have negotiations in progress for the purchase of the Peruvian monitors now at St. Thomas.

It is stated that General R. K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina, is on his way to Cincinnati, where there is to be a conference with gentlemen connected with the Little Ridge railroad interest, a short line connecting Anderson, S. C., with Knoxville, Tenn.

Running a Printing Press with Gas.

In San Francisco a few weeks ago, by invitation of the proprietor of the Courier de San Francisco, a large number of persons assembled in the press room of that journal to witness the operation of a new printing press, which is to be used in running the press upon which that paper is printed. The machine is known as the Lenoir engine, and is a French invention. The machine resembles the ordinary steam engine, having all its parts, but the cylinder is more bulky, and instead of one it has two—one for the introduction of gas or air, and the other for its escape. The printing agency, which takes the place of steam, consists of many parts, and the steam of the cylinder, this comprising this complex machine. This cylinder is introduced into each end of the cylinder, where it is alternately ignited by an electric spark from a Bunsen burner, and the expansion of air caused thereby acts upon the piston in the same manner as steam. This engine is a four-horse power, and when in full operation consumes twenty-five cubic feet of gas per hour, and the expense of running it ten hours would be the Atta estimate, one dollar and fifty cents. The Courier engine weighs only six hundred pounds, runs without noise or jar, needs no fireman or engineer, and obviates the danger of explosion or conflagration. All who witnessed its operation were surprised and gratified, and its general introduction for driving the lighter machines is predicted. It has been in use in Paris for the past five years, and is in high favor there.

A MUSICAL SENSATION.

RUNAWAY SCHOOL GIRLS AND PURSUING Parent—Love and Music—A Soprano in Tears, and a Disappointed Public.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

The loungers about the Willimantic depot on Saturday morning were delighted by a sensational display in faded green velvet. There were the Hibernians themselves, who had delighted the villagers the previous night, and were waiting for the train for New Britain, where they were announced to appear Saturday evening. Residents in this band of singers were a couple of girls, one a dashing blonde, and the other a blonde with golden hair, who figured on the boards as alto and soprano, and on the programmes and show-bills as "the favorite Desmond Sisters." Lightly they tripped about the platform, occasionally warbling a note or two just by way of giving a little vent to their happiness, provoking admiring comments from the men, and envious oblique glances from the women. Punctually on time the whistle of the Providence train was heard; there was a rush for the sitting-room for sundry little packages, and extra wrappers, and then a rush out again as the cars stopped at the depot. One of the first passengers to disembark from the train was a man about medium height, of light complexion, and features that strikingly resembled those of the fair-haired soprano of the Hibernians. He glanced rapidly and inquiringly about the crowd on the platform, until he saw "the Desmond Sisters." He started for the blonde, took her by the hand and started for the depot when both three themselves upon a bench, fell into each other's arms and burst into tears. The blonde followed them in and seated herself upon the same bench with a troubled expression upon her countenance. And then all the louts, to whom the arrival and departure of trains at the village depot is the chief event of their daily lives, reinforced by curious passengers and vociferous bootblacks and newsboys, rushed in after them, formed a ring five or six feet deep around the sorrowful trio and influenced by no feeling of definite sympathy on them, though they had never seen grief before.

The tableau was broken up by the depot bell that signified the departure of the train, followed by the "all aboard" of the conductor.

They took the cars and went on together. All those thirty miles and upwards, they were in close converse, which was varied by an interview with the manager of the troupe, and when the train reached Hartford disembarked and took the train for Boston, looking anything but the angelic creatures they appeared in Willimantic. The Hibernian troupe traveled on behalf of their brightest ornaments and most cheerful attractions.

The rest of the story is soon told. The two girls were from Illinois. Indulgent parents had sent them to Boston to finish their musical education. They became tired of the restrictions of boarding-school life at the Hub, and sighed for something like the freedom of their native prairies. An advertisement in a paper for an alto and soprano for a concert troupe offered an opportunity for a change. They applied for the position, and were accepted. While traveling in Maine the soprano saw an angle in the audience and came near fainting on the stage. She, however, finished her piece, and pleading indisposition, left the hall and the city before the astonished relative could have an interview with her. He, however, apprised her father, who, after following the troupe from Boston, overtook it at Willimantic. As "love is the soul of a true Irishman," it will not surprise that the brimstone found an admirer and a lover in one of the performers in the troupe, who will follow the object of his adoration, and thereby inflict further loss on the luckless man.

For obvious reasons we suppress the real names.

A RADICAL PET.

He is Detected Robbing the Mails.

From the Memphis Appeal, 304.

We learned last night the details of as pretty a piece of systematic rascality as we have heard of in some time, being the exploits of one W. D. Barden, the Radical postmaster at Madison, Ark.

This Barden, who it appears, is a Tennessee scoundrel, was recommended by Clayton for the postmastership of Madison, in 1867, and got the appointment. Revelations recently made show that he had hardly got warm in the office before he began plundering the mails, and the practice thus began continued up to the 1st ult., through a period of over two years.

Our informant did not give us the whole modus operandi of his detection, but it appears that he had long been suspected, and some weeks ago the new administration determined to appoint one Groff to the position and give Barden his walk-up. The appointment was made by mail, but *Groff never got it*, and Barden continued to exercise the functions of the office. This was the clew which caused the arrest, which was made by the United States Marshal on Monday last.

First, an appeal to the government of the Sultan for the privilege to sacrifice, as well as Christians in the Holy Land, to their God.

Second, the appointment of a council professing the Jewish faith at Jerusalem, charged with the protection of their interests in the Empire.

A. S. Solomons, S. Wolfe, Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator; John M. Thurier, U. S. Senator; G. W. Samson, D. D. President Columbian College; J. D. Hodges, M. J. Franklin, Isaac Herzberg, J. George Butler, D. A. Hart.

As soon as Barden was put in during his house was searched and many evidences of guilt were discovered. Among other things an old coat was found, in which were envelops and parts of letters running back to the spring of '67.

The marshal, not being thoroughly posted in the law pertaining to his duties, released Barden on bail.

While he was around town, on bail, a house belonging to a former deputy of his was burned under such suspicious circumstances that the arson was immediately charged to him. Several things, indeed, point most conclusively to him, among other things a peculiar shoe track, made by the incendiary, was recognized as his. He was consequently rearrested on Thursday (day before yesterday) on charge of arson. Since his second arrest he has made a full confession of his guilt in the matter of the robbery, and admitted that he was preparing to run away and forfeit his bonds when he was arrested the second time.

Grant Goes Back on Ben. Wade.

It appears that the President promised the friends of old Ben. Wade that he should be one of the commissioners to examine and report upon the final completion of the Pacific railroad. To make sure of the matter Zack Chandler called upon Grant before leaving the city, and again brought it to his attention. The President replied that he had sent Wade's name to the Secretary of the Interior, and that he would certainly be one of the commissioners. Whether Secretary Cox opposed the appointment, or what hatched place after old Zack Chandler was at the White House is not known, but the name of Old Honest Ben. Wade does not figure among the list of commissioners, and his friends freely accuse Grant of having gone back on him.—*Washington Dispatch.*

A SCENE ON CHARGE.—In the open board yesterday afternoon the members were all looking for the sable Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, and were preparing to give him a rousing reception, when two roguish stock brokers, by the aid of ten dollars, engaged a dusky barber in the neighborhood, led him to the platform and introduced him as the Lieutenant-Governor. The chears were immense, but when they called for "speech, speech" the pseudo Lieutenant-Governor held his tongue, until finally the rest of the brokers smelt a rat, and the entire board acknowledged themselves sold in the most outrageous manner. Sambo made fast tracks for his barber-shop.—*New York Herald.*

THE CABINET.

Dissatisfaction of the Radicals.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The continued ease in the money market in New York is having a good effect on the money market here, and we expect in a week or two an improvement in our financial affairs.

The following quotations of gold and government bond market have been furnished us by Messrs. Thomas and Wm. Maize, specie, stock and bond brokers, No. 145 West Main street, over the Citizens' Bank:

Gold opened at—

10:00 A. M. ... 130½ 12:20 A. M. ... 130

11:00 A. M. ... 130 12:25 P. M. ... 135

Buying. Selling.

Silver. Gold. ... 135 135

Silver dimes and half dimes. ... 130

Government Bonds.

U. S. 6 cent bonds, 1881 ... 118 119

Five-twentieths, 1862 ... 117½ 120

Four-twentieths, 1864 ... 118 120

Five-twentieths, 1865 ... 115 120

Five-twentieths (new), 1865 ... 105 108

Five-twentieths, 1867 ... 102 105

Five-twentieths, 1868 ... 100 105

Five-twentieths, 1869 ... 102 105

COTTON—Opened sales, 1881 ... 118 119

1882 ... 119 120

1883 ... 120 121

1884 ... 120 121

1885 ... 120 121

1886 ... 120 121

1887 ... 120 121

1888 ... 120 121

1889 ... 120 121

1890 ... 120 121

1891 ... 120 121

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1914 ... 120 121

1915 ... 120 121

1916 ... 120 121

1917 ... 120 121

1918 ... 120 121

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